

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVERHOLDERS."

EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 7--NO. 31.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, APRIL 17, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 343.

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

Published every Saturday, at Salem, Col. Co., O.

TERMS.—\$4.50 per annum if paid in advance, \$5.00 per annum if paid within the first six months of the subscriber's year.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

Advertisements, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum, if payment be delayed, \$100 per annum.

took but a breath of the great Magyar's eloquence, to kindle into a blaze the expiring fires of freedom in the American heart.—But it is only a flame of shavings and will soon be extinguished.

O, the inconsistency, the shameful hypocrisy, of the American people. Truly "they build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous," but the living prophets and wise men they scourge, and crucify, and persecute from city to city.

Kossuth comes to us with sweet words of flattery upon his lips. He sees nothing to condemn in our institutions, but much to praise; and he is exalted to the skies. Garrison acting the part of a true and disinterested friend, tells us of our faults and warns us of the consequences, and he is anathematized and a price set upon his head. So much for American consistency and American honesty.

C. L. M.

## The Relation of Jesus to Publicans and Sinners, and of the North to Slavery.

BUNDSBURGH, March 31, 1852.

DEAR MARIUS: I have held two meetings here on the relation of the political parties of the North to slavery, and endeavoring to show them that Free Soilers, so far as membership of the Union is concerned, are in the same position as Whigs and Democrats. They all have formed an alliance with slaveholders to establish justice and secure liberty, on the principle that the majority shall rule, all pledging their power in favor of tyrants, and against liberty. A Methodist whig stood forth to save the Union. How? Not only at the expense of the slave, by the sacrifice of liberty, but at the expense of Jesus, whom he professes to regard and worship as God. Even this being his saviour, his God manifest in the flesh, he coolly offers up on the altar of the Union. How?

He insisted that the Northern Whigs, Democrats and Free-Soilers enter into a Union with slave-traders and slaveholders, from the same motives, on the same terms and conditions, and for the same ends that Christ mingled with publicans and sinners. Behold, then, Jesus, joining publicans and sinners, and giving them power in his kingdom in proportion to the number of sins, and pledging himself to protect them in their sins, in order to get access to them to win them from the commission of all sin, and to bind them to a pure life. The newest version of salvation by Christ is, that he esteems men and accords to them power and influence in his kingdom according to the number and atrocity of their sins! To save them from sin, he swears to them protection in the commission of the most flagrant crimes. Thus Free-Soilers seek to save slaveholders; they offer them power and influence in the government according to the number of their slaves, and then swear to them protection against all efforts of their victims to right their wrongs or to free themselves from outrage.

This is the new gospel of salvation, recently discovered by American politicians. The ballot-box is the power of God and the wisdom of God unto salvation, according to my Methodist-Whig opponent, for he denounced all who did not use it as *ophers*—Jesus of Nazareth as well as all others, said they were all "*don'tings*." To give to man "honor, glory, power and dominion" in proportion to the oppressions, rapes, robberies and murders they can perpetrate upon the innocent and helpless, is the "way, the truth and life" to mankind.—So say Free-Soilers, and make believe they are Anti-Slavery Whigs and Democrats.

What think you, Marius, of this new relation? I said to my opponent, "if Jesus were here, could he, consistently with the spirit and principles of his life, be president of the Republic?" "No," was the answer in substance. "He would take himself away." Then, said I, if he came for you to fill that office, you professing to follow him, you must take yourself away, and never vote for another to an office, it is a sin for you to fill. Come out and be separate. NO UNION WITH SLAVERHOLDERS.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. I have recently held eight meetings in Bainbridge, two of them discussions with a Mr. Kent, a Free-Soil Disciple. The following was the main point involved, Do those who vote under the constitution, vote for it? Mr. Kent insisted they did not, yet he said the great object of voting was to elect agents to execute the constitution in all its parts, and that the president and congressmen were the mere agents of the voters, and that they were responsible for their acts when they did not transcend the constitution. He too insisted that the ballot-box is the only hope of the world to abolish slavery and rescue liberty; the only blood of atonement to save a world from oppression. This alone can bruise the head of the serpent, slavery. Yet this very Mr. Kent talks of Christ as the world's only saviour from sin. Mere political Christians are queer beings. In one breath they cry "Great is Jesus," and in the next, "Great is Jesus." To the ballot they say, "Thine is the honor, glory and power," then to Jesus, "Thine is the kingdom and glory." So they go.

H. C. W.

## A Runaway Slave.

There is nothing like the practical operation of a statute to convince men of its worth or of its wickedness. It is an easy matter to theorize and talk coolly about the necessities or virtues of a proposed or passed law—when it comes into use; when it enters the village, the home, with all its stringent provisions, then comes the test—then men decide upon its merits or demerits.

Daniel Webster may tell us that we should conquer our prejudices; Dr. Dewey may give us the benefit of a "reflective conscience," and Congress may decide for us what are the legal rights of the South according to the Constitution—may force down our throats a Fugitive Slave Law, and looking merely at the statute on paper, we may so forget the terrible realities contemplated by the law as to look calmly upon it. But only let us see and feel its workings, and then we shall awake to the hideousness of "the misanthropic abolitionism."

A few days ago, we had the glorious privilege of breaking the accursed Fugitive Slave Law, and until that day when we saw the panting fugitive on his way to British soil, we had not realized the horrible features of the recent Fugitive Act. "The slave before a chattel," but when we gazed upon the dark complexion of that image of God, and saw by his trembling fears that here in New England he was not safe from the man-hunter—then we realized the atrociousness of the law which makes it penal to help such an one—even with a glass of water or a crust of bread. He had escaped from the Algerines of the South, and—thank God!—wife and children, too, were with him! He needed "aid and comfort"—and what is more, he got it! Men who have never spoken Anti-Slavery words broke the law. Exponents of the Law and of the Gospel helped him onward to Freedom and Canada. One man, whose name is a lost among the friends of Freedom, took his coat from his own back and placed it upon that of the slave. No—there was not among all the apologists of the Slave Law, we dare say, a man who would have dared to blacken his soul with a crime so great, as that of betraying the poor fugitive. New England is not yet deluged sufficiently to trample under foot God's great command, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you!"

The poor slave to be sure was black, but he had flesh, muscles, and a heart, an immortal soul like all of us, and yet he was afraid right here in old Connecticut! Afraid of what?—afraid of the man-catchers—travelling for his wife and children lest the wretches, whom Rev. Drs. Doney and Spring applaud, should force him and his little family back to Slavery! And we knew he was not safe here—he must fly to the protection of Old England! We saw then how low in the dust before the "dark spirit of Slavery" is New England. We have not freedom here, however it may be elsewhere—for we stand culpably in the eyes of law for giving to a brother—a glass of water! yet we talk harshly of oppression in France and Austria and Russia! And we have a population of three millions who would make old earth tremble with their shouts of joy, could they only stand to-morrow on the soil of Russia!

The fugitive is now, we trust, a man, on the cheerful last free shores of Canada; and we also trust, ay, know, that those who saw him and helped him on at the risk of their possessions, will never make a compromise with such a statute—as they value their souls. Men may differ from us as to the best means of removing Slavery, and possibly be good and honest; but he who would refuse to give shelter and sustenance to a weary, hunted human being, of whatever color or clime, must be not simply unfeeling, but a positive misanthrope. No man, no follower of Christ, under such circumstances, would refuse "aid and comfort."—*Harvard Rep.*

From the Southern Press.

## Massachusetts and the Fugitive Slave Law.

We called attention some time since to the renewed efforts made in the legislature of this loyal Commonwealth, to obtain a formal repudiation of the fugitive slave law, and to make "a finality" even of that phantom threat. Our amiable contemporaries of the partisan press here, do not condescend to notice their movements, because both parties there are equally stained with Abolitionism. So far as they are concerned, the Southern people are kept in blissful unconsciousness of all these enthusiastic proceedings at the North, where no party capital can be made out of it. Nay more, they have the unblushing effrontery occasionally to twit us with desiring to keep up "agitation," because we will not suppress the truth, and go on in bullying the South into a fatal slavery. The significance of such facts, as the obstinate refusal of the Massachusetts legislature to acquiesce even in the armistice which the partisan leaders here are striving to establish, cannot be denied, nor can such movements safely be ignored. Every day's additional experience confirms the truth of the indignant aspiration of the Columbus Times, when snatching under the guise of Southern desertion and betrayal a false since: "Poor South! fiercely attacked—feebly defended—basely betrayed!"

Here are the latest tidings from the State so well beloved and "admired" by President Fillmore and his Secretary of State. The Boston Courier says:

In the senate, on Saturday, the committee on the compromise resolutions, which were transmitted from other States, reported a bill to nullify the fugitive slave law. This is designated as a "firebrand of discord by the Abolitionists—but one would suppose the experience of the last session would have taught them that its only fate must be to go out with a hiss of contempt. The folly was gross enough the first time, but to repeat it is folly in its extreme wretchedness.

A pertinent remembrance—the bullying bill of the last session (which did not pass)

was drawn up, so it was understood at the time, by Mr. Charles Sumner. That gentleman has now been almost four months in the United States Senate, whether he was to procure the "instant and unconditional repeal" of the fugitive slave law. The subject has been again and again agitated in that body, but Mr. Sumner has not opened his mouth nor lifted his finger in the matter!—Brutus, thou sleepest! Thou art not Brutus!

## The New York Slave Case.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Before Mr. Morton, Commissioner.—In the case of Horace Preston, claimed by W. Reese, of Maryland, as a fugitive from Slavery, the proceedings were adjourned this forenoon, there being but fifteen minutes to spare to the time when the District Court was to open in the Cuban case.

Mr. Morton, the Commissioner, came in, read a paper declaring that every thing had been done conformably to law, and concluding that the said Horace Preston owes service and labor to W. Reese, of Maryland, and entitled to a certificate, and that such will be granted.

The Officers took hold of Preston to carry him off, the cry of his wife was heard, and Mr. Morton gathered up his papers to leave the stand.

Mr. Jay asked the Commissioner if it was not understood, after the decision of the motion to dismiss the complaint, that the testimony of the witnesses who had been subpoenaed should be admitted.

Mr. Morton—No. Sir—I am done. Mr. M. said he had understood the case closed; he then proceeded toward the side door.

Mr. Jay remarked, a more wanton violation of the rights of a party in a Court of Justice, I must confess, I have never known. It was distinctly understood that we should have the right to call witnesses who were to be in attendance this morning.

Mr. Morton had then got to the private door.

Mr. Culver said, "You may sneak off, Sir, but the eyes of the public will follow you." Mr. M. said he does not sneak off.

There was considerable excitement in the courtroom. Mr. Busted declared, in a loud voice, it was all right. He swore to the affidavit of excitement; and the necessity of aid from the Marshal to take Preston to Maryland.

Mr. Culver said he was preparing a paper as to a witness, and while he was looking round, his client was gagged and lugger off.

Preston, followed by his wife, was in the mean time carried off, and Judge Judson, coming in, Mr. Culver made application to him for a writ of habeas corpus, but the Judge said he was engaged with the present case, and could not attend to it.

Mr. Culver said it was very important to be done forthwith, as in a short time the party would probably be taken out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Judge said that Judge Nelson is at the Astor House, not engaged, and application had better be made to him.

We understand Preston was immediately carried off to Maryland.

The New York Herald, of Sunday, gives the following description of the departure of the unfortunate man:

The fugitive slave Horace Preston; the fifth arrest in this city under the new law, was ordered to be returned to his owner yesterday morning, by Mr. Commissioner Morton.

He was immediately transmitted en route to Baltimore, and at 4 o'clock a telegraphic despatch was received from New Brunswick, stating that they had got safe so far.

Previous to his departure, an affecting scene took place in the Marshal's office.—His wife, a woman nearly white, came to Deputy Marshal Thompson, and begged that he would permit her daughter by her former husband, a little girl of about seven years of age, to take farewell of her step-father. The request was unhesitatingly complied with, and the little girl who is much attached to Horace, clung to him with great affection. The stern majesty of the law, however, interposed; the slave must be sent to the service that he owed; and he was removed in custody of Mr. B. H. Tallmadge, Mr. Thompson, and two assistant officers, (D'Angelo and Rakiewicz).

At the Courtland street ferry a number of colored people assembled to bid him farewell. The officers permitted the interchange of adieu. One colored friend said to him, "Horace be a man; never consent to be a slave; die first; put an end to your own life." Another declared that he would give five dollars towards his coffin, but he would not give five cents towards purchasing his freedom, as that was all the claimant required. Horace said to one of the deputy Marshals that he had been always well treated at Baltimore, "but then," said he, "it is hard now having been so long away, to be torn from my wife and children without the hope of ever seeing them again." He thought, however, he would not follow the advice of his friends, to die, but would run the course of his natural life.

The following from the New York Tribune, of Monday, gives the facts in the case, and shows what a summary process means where a fugitive slave is concerned. The slave commissioner hears evidence on one side only, and then decides the case. It will not be forgotten, that law gives him ten dollars for sending a man back to slavery, and only five for setting him free.

THE FACTS OF THE OUTRAGE.

We have commented on the conduct of the commissioner by whom the recent slave case was decided. It is proper here to recall the facts of the entire proceedings. It will be remembered, and so the evidence on the trial shows, that Preston, the alleged fugitive, was arrested late in the afternoon of Tuesday last, on the pretended charge of stealing; that his master in Baltimore was immediately telegraphed that this man was caught; that on the same evening he ap-

pointed Mr. Busted, of this city, his agent to pursue and claim the fugitive for him; that the claimant's son came on next day. He arrived here in the evening, went to Busted's about 11 o'clock, and had an interview with him. Busted, next morning, made an affidavit, swearing positively and unequivocally to the slavery, the title, and the escape, making out the whole case.

Preston, the "Fugitive," was taken by officer Martin to the Tombs, and locked up in the sixth ward cells. He could not, nor could Mr. Culver, his Counsel, learn that any complaint had been preferred against him, or any warrant issued, or any examination had, or any commitment made out.—He was kept locked up in that place, as he says, till 12 or 1 o'clock at night (mark the hour!) then taken out and conducted to the second ward station house. There he was held till the claimant's son arrived, when, it appears, he, together with Busted and Martin, held a consultation at the second ward station house. Preston's wife, his counsel, and several of his friends had been waiting in the pursuit of, and inquiry for him, but could learn nothing whatever until a man halloed to the wife in the Park, that they had just taken her husband into the U. S. Court Room. Preston's Counsel and wife hurried with all speed to the Court room, but on arriving found a witness sworn and giving evidence. At this stage our reporter has taken up the case and kept our readers advised on the subject.

When the case was adjourned on Friday afternoon to Saturday morning, it was with the avowed understanding on the part of Preston's counsel, and assented to by the Commissioner, that if the latter should deny the motion made and argued by Mr. Jay to quash or dismiss the proceedings, then the counsel should go into their defense on the merits.

To that end, several witnesses were in attendance; others had process out for them, to be served as soon as found.—Some of these witnesses had known Preston in Baltimore, and were prepared to prove the declaration of his former mistress as to his freedom and the provisions in her will to that effect. By others it was proposed to show the admission of the claimant, and others, to contradict Busted's affidavit and prove a conspiracy.

The Commissioner instead of deciding the preliminary motion of Mr. Jay, and then stopping, took the counsel, the prisoner, and the audience by surprise. He decided the whole case—had his certificate in his hand—delivered it over in the twinkling of an eye—gathered up his papers, and retreated toward the back door of the room. Busted hardly had time to kiss the Bible held out to him by the Commissioner. It was all in vain that Messrs Jay, Emmet, and Culver jumped upon the floor, asking the Commissioner to hear them—urging their surprise, and the injustice done their client.—Their efforts were all fruitless. The Commissioner refused to hear any thing further.

Mr. Culver was drawing an affidavit for Preston to attach a witness. His client, however, was taken suddenly from him and removed to a back room in the Marshal's office. Mr. Culver at once applied to the Marshal for permission to go to the room and see his client, to have him sign an affidavit for a habeas corpus. His request was sternly denied—nor could he get sight of Preston again till he was brought out to be started off South.

Preston's counsel then applied to Judge Judson for a habeas corpus, but he could not hear the application.

Meantime the condemned man was got ready. His wife went in and had her last sad interview with him. Her cries and sobs were heard by the multitude outside.

We doubt if a more touching exhibition of the workings of the Fugitive Slave Law has ever been witnessed. This man's wife stood by her husband for three days, with a devotion and tenderness unparalleled. Whenever permitted to sit near him, she had fast hold of his hand in both of hers, wringing herself in the most intense, half-suppressed agony. Near the time of the final separation, Busted, the lawyer, to console her, gave her an orange, or peeled one for her!

About 12 o'clock, the procession appeared from the back-room, Gen. Henry P. Tallmadge, U. S. Marshal, in front; his sons, one on the right and the other on the left of the "Fugitive" and two sturdy Deputies of foreign birth behind. Each seemed satisfied with the honorable post, he was permitted to take in doing the Slaveholders work. The Fugitive was conducted out of the back-door into Chambers-street, where a covered carriage was in readiness, into which he was put. The crowd of colored people, rushed around to catch their last view of their friend—some running to the carriage-door to shake hands, and bid good-by, some in tears some in suppressed murmurs, some calling on God to avenge the wrong, and one devout old woman was heard crying, *God'll punish 'em! God'll punish 'em!*

The carriage left at the time of writing this article. Horace Preston is back in Slavery for life. A woman robbed of her husband, and a little girl four years old of her father. So ends the fourth Fugitive Slave case in New York.

The late Mrs. Ware, of Frankfort, Ky., emancipated, by her will, all her slaves, thirty in number, and purchased for them 1,500 acres of land on the Miami Canal, in the State of Ohio. Twenty seven of these disinherited persons arrived in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, where they purchased agricultural implements, etc., and left for their new home on Wednesday.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

A great change has taken place in the romantic literature of France. The productions of such writers as M. Eugene Sue, have given place to an entirely new class of compositions. The only works of fiction in the French language that are now published, are government newspapers.

## Abolition Nullification.—Expenses of Executing the Fugitive Slave Law in Massachusetts.

We learn that the expenses incurred by the government, in arresting, holding, trying, and restoring the fugitive slave Simms to his master in Georgia, exceeded five thousand dollars, to wit:—

For guard, before grant of certificate, - - - - -	\$1, 536 00
For board of guard, - - - - -	714 39
For guard, after grant of certificate, and for expense of sending Simms to Georgia, - - - - -	2 570 66
Counsel fees, &c., of Marshall Devin, - - - - -	500 00
	\$5, 341 05
Add owner's expense in same case, - - - - -	2, 000 00

And we have a total of - - - - - \$8, 341 05

—as the actual expenses incurred in the recovery of a single slave, in the law-abiding Commonwealth of Massachusetts. And the case is the more discouraging from the fact that all the influence of the administration, all the influence of the friends of Mr. Webster, in Boston, all the strength of the merchants and all the power of the government, were combined to make out a good case for Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore in the South. It was made the test question between all the weight of the government, of law, and of policy, on one side, and of the abolitionists on the other. Very flattering to the South, and particularly flattering to Mr. Webster!

With the *potus consiliatus*, and the army and navy in service, Mr. Webster has the gratification of seeing the law—a solemn compact—enforced in Massachusetts, after an expenditure of \$8,000, against the resistance of the abolitionists. Beautiful! But it is not every owner that can incur, like Mr. Potter, of Georgia, the loss of three thousand dollars and the loss of his time in the recovery of a single runaway slave. The luxury is to expensive. In point of fact, the test proves the Fugitive Slave Law to be a dead letter—a practicable nullity—in Massachusetts. And it now becomes an interesting question whether the Whigs or the Democrats in their National Convention, will dodge the Fugitive Slave Law, to secure the votes of such slippery States as Massachusetts, and whether Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore will be a party to such a dodge. We shall see. Fifty millions of spoils, each year, for four years, is an immense pile of money.—*New York Herald.*

## Slavery in Richmond.

From the Free Presbyterian.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1852.

On Monday (the 23d) after leaving Richmond, I paid another visit to the capital.—Finding nothing of interest in the House, I went to the senate chamber. The Senator who had the floor, was speaking with great animation and I readily concluded that a subject of more than usual interest was upon the carpet, especially as I heard the words "Slavery" and "Slaveholders property" frequently repeated. I soon gathered the drift of the subject. A provision in the new constitution, had exempted slaves under twelve and over sixty years from taxation, which was regarded as a favor to the Eastern section of the State, where the investment in slave property is very large, and in consideration of which special privileges were granted to manufacturing and other corporations, which are mostly located in the Western portion of the State. In arranging the details, however, of a tax bill, a proposition had been made to lay a heavy tax on lands and agricultural products. On this, a western member had made a speech, in which, as I gathered from the remarks of the present speaker, he had drawn the distinction between eastern and western interests and employment; spoke of the opposition to the proposition; of the desire manifested by the east to oppress the west; and in a menacing tone, had declared that the west would, ere long, be able to return measure for measure.

The eastern member observed that he understood such threats perfectly—that he hoped, after the full discussion of these matters in the Constitutional convention, and a compromise adopted, that contention would cease; but he regretted to find the battle renewed. He considered it unjust to lay the tax proposed upon slave labor; that it was an indirect way of increasing the tax upon the slave. He hurried back the threat of defiance made; declared his willingness to meet the issue now, while the East had a majority in one branch of the Legislature; but indirectly admitted, that in the provision of the new constitution, the West had obtained an advantage, by which, in years not very distant, they might be able to control the policy of the State. From all which, and from the looks of Senators generally, I concluded very readily, that a struggle between freedom and slavery is yet destined to shake the pillars of the Old Dominion.

Another Senator from the centre of the State, but with strong pro-slavery affinities, also delivered himself of a speech. He declared that the raising of slaves either for sale or to work, was the most profitable investment that could be made in Virginia—vastly more profitable than raising horses, cattle, &c. And however, unpalatable it might sound in the ears of some he avowed that it was for this purpose that slaves were raised. Of those who spoke otherwise, he would ask, for what purpose, then do you raise them? It is to entail a distemper upon the State? No, no. It is to enrich themselves, or their children, by selling or working them. For his part, he was free to say, that this was his object in raising them; and when one of his niggers was sick, you would soon see another nigger posted off for the



doctor. [Here we have the key that unlocks the interest that slaveholders manifest for their slaves in sickness.] He believed more-over, that it was a legitimate business—as much so as any other. Among other reasons adduced, to sustain his position, was that it tended to elevate the white race! In what way, it is difficult for me to divine.—Certainly not the masses of the white people among whom slavery exists; for as respects virtue, intelligence, education, and domestic comforts no one would think of comparing the white laboring portion of the slave States with that of the free. Can it call forth and strengthen the nobler and better feelings of the heart—love to God and love to man—to debauch and degrade his creatures; to stamp property upon their foreheads, and thus mark them with brands and creeping things? Not so thought Thomas Jefferson, when he drew his graphic picture of the influence of slavery upon the enslaver and the enslaved. But however much I dissented from the positions of the speaker, I felt constrained to honor him for his frankness in presenting them. Of all things I dislike the cant of those who profess abhorrence of slavery, and yet are ever weaving apologies for the slaveholder, from which he would, but cannot, be relieved.—No man is forced to be a slaveholder. Even here, where the law requires freed slaves to leave the State, its provisions are not enforced, and many of our emancipated slaves are now laboring for themselves in Richmond. Take away the argument afforded by the "Almighty Dollar," for the continuation of slavery—base it alone upon a regard for the interest of the slave—and soon would the jubilee command be obeyed: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof!"

A stranger merely passing through Richmond, can form no just idea of the practical workings of slavery, especially of the hardships it imposes on its victims. Some incidents were related to me, one or two of which I will rehearse. On the Sabbath at the church door, an old slave was pointed out to me, who was on the verge of his hundredth year. The scenes of the revolution were familiar to him and he was at the surrender of Cornwallis. He had yet a pretty stout frame, and his health had been so unusually good, that for fifty-five years, he had not lost a single day's labor. Two years since, his master told him that he was going to give him his freedom. He replied: "No massa, I have worked for you too long to be turned off now." Yet, notwithstanding his age, and faithful services, this kind master sold him for one or two hundred dollars; and the poor old man, at the age of 98, is transferred to a new owner, for whom he has to perform his daily toil.

Another case: A hatter's house-keeper had a slave mother and her daughter, who were treated very kindly, and better raised than is their general lot. He afterwards got married; and for some cause, went to chase the daughter, which she resisted. He then sold her to a trader, who was to take her away from the city. The parting scene between the mother and daughter was represented to me as heart-rending. She clasped her arms around her child, and it required half a dozen men to separate them; and even then they did not succeed until the mother's arm was broken in the struggle.—Other instances I could relate, of the cruel working of slavery—in the face of all which, cold-hearted professors of Christianity will talk of the tender mercies of the slaveholder, and of the happy condition of the slave!

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT?—The Bangor Democrat says of Senator Douglas that this democracy is neither the better nor the worse for his being a slaveholder, and adds: "But he would be much finer in the estimation of the Inquirer if instead of being a staunch supporter of the compromise in all of its parts he furiously denounced it as opposed to the higher law, and a damnable blot in the history of our legislation."

To be sure we should; otherwise we would claim to be neither Democrat, American nor Christian. "The Union is Democracy," says a democrat must be "faint, conscientious," a friend of "equal rights." Now we are told a man is really a "fine democrat" who, residing in a free State and not brought up so, under cover of his wife's petticoat, holds, robs, plunders, and enslaves a whole plantation of his fellow-men of equal rights with himself—yes, robs the women—robs helpless children and orphans and rolls in luxury upon the plundered earnings of the lash!!! For decency's sake, neighbors, change your name to *Christian*.—*Portland Inquirer*.

LOLA MONTEZ.—Visited three of the Public Schools in Boston, on Friday, in company with Frederick Emerson, the arithmetic author, and Mr. Hedden, of the Merchant's Exchange. At the English High School in Bedford Street, she was honored by an eloquent orator, in French on the part of the boys, to which she replied in French. The "pious" *Traveler*, which had nothing to say against the kidnapping of Sims, is very seriously affected by such a demonstration, and "trusts that the teachers who have decorated their school rooms by such an evocation, will be called to account." It is a little thing in the *Traveler's* eyes, to send a man, but a monstrous sin for an educated woman from a foreign land to visit a public school.—*Hagerester Spy*.

#### What is.

Commissioner Morton, in the New York Slave case, (Preston), has settled two points of practice, according to the New York Tribune:—

First: That a volunteer witness for the slave-catcher may swear to what he pleases on one side, but when cross-examined, may refuse to answer any question, and the Commissioner has no right to compel an answer.

Second: That a Commissioner may hear the testimony on the side of the claimant, refuse to hear that of the fugitive, close the case, send the man into slavery, and there is no appeal from his decision.—*True Dem.*

The colored people of Patterson, New Jersey, have recently held a meeting, in which they denounce the project of African Colonization, and affirm that the colored man has an equal right with others to occupy American soil.—Who can dispute it?

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—*Milton*.

SALEM, OHIO, APRIL 17, 1852.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets May 2d.

### Protection to Personal Freedom.

Abolitionism in Massachusetts, compels her state politicians to make at least some show, of giving protection to personal freedom. A mere show it is, as the unfortunate Sims and the fugitive Shadrach can testify. It is however a show which few politicians out of Massachusetts choose to make. But we are hopeful, and expect the time when Massachusetts will extend real protection, and some other states will begin to make a show. As an indication of this good time coming, we have a proposition, which has been made in the Senate of Massachusetts, proposing to appoint Commissioners, in the several counties to defend alleged fugitive slaves; and also to extend the Trial of Jury to such persons. Whether the legislature will have pluck enough to pass it, remains to be seen. We don't expect they will. The presidential election is too near. Justice and liberty must have no practical support till that is over, though it will be found necessary to talk very loud in their favor, in some localities.

The Essex Freeman, speaks out spiritedly in its favor. It says:

It is getting to be doubtful whether citizenship in Massachusetts is worth a rush as a protection against the barbarians of the slave States. What with the sale of native Bostonians at auction in Texas, and the infamous return of Sims, it is very obvious that to citizens of an "unconstitutional color," our state sovereignty is valueless. It has long been true that not even white citizens are safe beyond Mason and Dixon's line, unless their opinions on slavery are of the kind tolerated in that region.

It is quite time for our State Legislature to take these outrages under notice, and decide, like men and not sheep, whether Massachusetts men can be protected by their native State in the exercise of the common rights of humanity. If professional Man Hunters can enter our territory, and run off free-born citizens—or those not free born—to slavery, without a trial, and if every colored seaman who happens to be landed in a Southern port, is liable to be seized and cast into prison, or sold at public auction, then we are, indeed, miserable creatures, if we do not resist and refuse to be thus kicked and cuffed about.

Don't misunderstand us in what we have written above. While we rejoice that politicians are disposed to give those who may be claimed as slaves, a chance to escape, by means of a Jury Trial or otherwise; we are decidedly opposed to exposing them to any danger of slavery, by any trial, whatsoever. We give no consent whatever to the subjection of any innocent man's liberty to trial, by Bomb-Marshall, Commissioner, Judge, or Jury. Such a requisition is a concession of the Slaveholders right of property, a surrender, that should never be made, except as the purse or life is surrendered to the highwayman.

We hear men who pour out indignation and anathemas, without stint upon the fugitive slave law, and its infamous execution, regretting that we had not a less outrageous law—and a respectable magistracy to administer it. Even the New York Tribune, mingles with its denunciations of the Preston outrages, its wallings that we have not in place of the present, a law affording a Jury trial. It says:

"Hereafter it will be in vain for Mr. Webster or any other apologist for the Act, to say, that the Magistracy it creates is most respectable and reliable; and the investigation it provides as good as a Trial by Jury. Ah! if the Massachusetts Senator had only stood by his first convictions, and secured a fugitive slave bill. Since one we must have, with such a trial, as one of its features. What trouble and what disgrace, the country would then have been spared."

Just as though men or station or forms could make kidnapping honorable or right. No. It is best as it is. It is fitting that where the principle of justice is contemned and outraged, its time honored forms should be also trampled in the dust. The sooner will men learn what they have lost, and return both to the form and the principle. Slavery in the guise of respectability, liberty and justice, is more to be dreaded, than when she appears in her native deformity.

How has slavery obtained the ascendancy over this nation? How, but by adopting the cant phraseology, assuming the forms, and clothing herself in the habiliments of freedom. The commerce of the land has overshadowed her with its wealth. The legislature of the land, has clothed her with its power. The president has crowned her with his patronage. The judiciary has defended her with its venerable forms;—and around them all, the pulpit has thrown the halo of its Divinity. Therefore it is, that this people have put darkness for light and slavery for freedom. No, away with all this trickery to blind and deceive. If we must have slavery, let us have her as she is. Let us look, not upon the external of the beautifully adorned temple of freedom, which she has made her sepulchre; but upon the "dead men's bones and all uncleanness" which are her true forms and representatives and which she would fain conceal.

"Since a fugitive law we must have,"—let us preserve the fitness of things—and have one as ugly as the object it contemplates. Those rampant, raging, slave holders at the South who have forced the fugitive law upon us, and who press its execution with all the horrid outrages of the Buffalo or the late New York cases, are doing far less disservice to freedom—

than would have been done, had "the first convictions of the Massachusetts Senator" or the latest convictions of the New York Tribune, been embodied in the law, and it sanctified by the forms and usage of liberty. In this view we are glad that the mad south rules us, and not their cool, calculating, hypocritical allies at the north.

One question with regard to the necessity of a fugitive law. Such a necessity exists. But whence comes it? Only from our determination to continue our partnership with slaveholders. Let us repudiate the contract by which we are bound to be slave-holders and slave-catchers, and we shall have no occasion for a fugitive law either after the pattern of Greeley, Webster or Mason. No more occasion, than has Turkey, Austria or Great Britain. In this way personal freedom can be protected among us. But in no other. Jury trials and all other devices will fail, while Slavery is tolerated and sustained.

### Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

We announced last week that this anniversary would be held in Syracuse. The announcement was made in accordance with the notice of the Executive Committee of the American Society. This Committee have since changed the place of meeting from Syracuse to Rochester where the meeting will be held on the 11, 12, and 13 of May. The principal reason for the change, we understand to be, that in Rochester a much more commodious hall can be procured than in Syracuse. They were there greatly straitened for room last year, and would if they assembled there be compelled to occupy the same Hall again.

This change will be favorable to our friends in the west who may wish to attend. The trip from Salem, to Rochester, can be made in 24 hours and the fare will probably not exceed \$6.50. Let Michigan, and Indiana, and Ohio, be well represented. Let them meet there the friends from New England, Pennsylvania, and the Empire State, and take counsel, and gain wisdom, and strength, for the great battle of freedom.—It will doubtless be, as have been all the preceding anniversaries of the Society, a glorious gathering, of the true and the tried.

### New York State Anti-Slavery Society.

By mistake, we omitted to notice the organization, at Rochester of an association bearing this title. It was formed at the time of the recent Anti-Slavery Festival in that city. It is under the conduct of the Liberty Party. The constitution was drafted by William Goodell, and takes the ground that what is opposed to fundamental morality cannot be legal. Consequently there is no legal slavery. Stephen Foster was present, and controverted the distinctive position of the Liberty Party. Gerrit Smith and others defending them.

### Progress of Woman's Rights.

A Female member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been urging upon the Editor of the Advocate and Journal, the claims of her sex to a representation in the Conference of the Church.

An effort is also making in the Associate Reform Church, so to amend its constitution, as to admit women to vote at the election of pastor. This privilege, they have been heretofore denied. This may be in itself a small matter, but it indicates the direction and force of public sentiment and as such is worthy of record. When these conservative churches are moved to make concessions, even the smallest, in favor of the individuality and rights of their members, we may be sure there is a pressure of public opinion which compels it.

### Horace Preston.

Read the details of this atrocious, and successful conspiracy for kidnapping according to law. We have no words to characterize the enormity of the outrage. If the facts do not arouse indignation against slave catching and slave holding, no comments or appeals based upon the facts, can do it.—The True Democrat closes an article on the subject as follows:

Thus the work goes on. Every thing for slavery; nothing for freedom! The poor man who gets his liberty, is hunted down with a ferocity for which there is no parallel in the annals of brutality, and the Slaveholder is upheld by a distant servility, the blackness of whose iniquity is unequalled by the basest sycophancy paid to the brutalities of the East's despots. We see not how the northern mind bears this "repulsive" injustice. We do not understand how Northern Freemen dare submit to this insolent and disgusting wrong. Have they no courage? Is their spirit fled to brutish beasts? Is free thought sacrificed, and justice, or the love of justice, a dead feeling in their bosoms? If not, let them resolve that such wrongs shall not be inflicted on Northern soil, and by Northern men, unless they mean that both, now and hereafter, shall be cursed of Heaven and Humanity.

France.—The Prince President still continues his system of banishment. Large numbers were transported during the month of March. Some of them without any form of trial, or any knowledge of the offences with which they were charged. When a form of trial is vouchsafed, it is in secret, and its process is as summary as that of the inquisition.—Thousands have been exiled. Respectable and quiet citizens are arrested in the streets without any known reason, and hurried from prison to prison, and their friends are kept by the government in ignorance of their locality. They are not permitted to know whether they are in France, Algeria, Cayenne, or their graves.

### Christian Anti-Slavery Convention.

A general Christian Anti-Slavery Convention is called to be held at Ravenna, on Wednesday and Thursday, the second and third of June.

A Sensible Question.—Some of the Scott Whigs seem a little moved at the threats of their Southern brethren, to stand aloof from the Convention, unless it goes for Fillmore, their tried and trusty vassal. They even assume the guise of courage and manliness, and dare to ask "what has the South done for the white party." We hope their courage may grow upon them, and that they may dare to investigate the question, and give an answer, such as history will dictate. That may perhaps embolden them to ask and answer another, one now, to be sure, quite beyond the reach of their investigations, viz., What has the South done for the country? What has it done for its agriculture and commerce? what for its science and morals? what for its general prosperity and its honorable reputation? They will doubtless acquiesce, next June, in whatever the South shall dictate; but that they dare question the duty of submission now, proves that they have some grit in them. That is hopeful.—It will be developed by and bye.

The Sims Case.—The Vigilance Committee of Boston were to celebrate the anniversary of the abduction of Thomas Sims, on Monday last. Theodore Parker was announced to deliver an address in the forenoon, and other exercises were to occupy the afternoon and evening. That is well. Bind down the infancy of those kidnappers to posterity. They may get more of fame than they seek, or desire.

Circumstances After Cases.—Busted, the New York lawyer, who has the faculty of swearing to, or denying any thing that his client may need to make out his case, was once, according to his own declaration, an anti-slavery man by "inevitable blood." The Standard publishes a letter, written when he was a candidate for Assistant Alderman, in New York, in which he affirms that he is "heartily opposed to the system by which one man holds his fellow in servitude and perpetual bondage." This Busted would make a most striking match for that renegade congressman from Massachusetts, whom Mr. Rantoul flayed alive the other day.

The Poison Case.—Suspensions are strongly excited in Pittsburgh, that the children who died there by poison, two weeks ago, received it by design from John Canby, a man who resided in the same house with the Canbys, who were poisoned. The bodies of the three children have been disinterred, and another post mortem examination had.—Canby is now in prison.

Reduction of Wages.—The Massachusetts papers state that the journeymen shoemakers of that state are now subjected to a great reduction of their wages. Shoes for which ten and twelve cents were formerly paid are now made for from five to eight cents.—And all branches, except first class work, are now reduced thirty per cent. Many journeymen, who labor from twelve to fifteen hours per day receive therefore less than fifty cents. All who can, should escape from this thralldom to the prairies and woods of the West, and hew themselves out farms for the independence and comfort of themselves and families.

The Union School Effect.—The question of the adoption of the Union School Law, by Perry Township, was voted down, on Saturday last, by a small majority. We understand measures are proposed to be taken to secure a vote on the question for the Town of Salem, where a considerable majority are thought to be favorable to the measure. We are sure that Salem can do no better thing for her prosperity than to adopt this law, and nothing better, to increase the intelligence and morality of her population. Justice to the youth demands it.

Mr. T. W. Harvey.—We listened with great pleasure, to the able, practical address, of Mr. Harvey on Friday night, last, on the subject of education, and the advantages of the Union School System. He demonstrated, the entire inadequacy, of the present district system, to educate the youth of our state—and the vastly superior advantages of the classified, union system. He showed conclusively, that it was economy both of labor and money to adopt it. That the present expenditure in Salem which secured only a very imperfect education to a part of our youth, was amply sufficient, to afford a good thorough education to all. We wish the address could be repeated in every town containing a population sufficient to sustain such a school.

Cincinnati Convention.—The time for this Convention is drawing near. See a notice from the committee in another column. Its friends have taken all possible means to make it large and successful. May it prove eminent! so.

Women's Temperance Convention.—The women of New York have called a second Temperance Convention, to be held in Corinthian Hall, Rochester, on the 29th inst.

Woman's Rights Convention in Pennsylvania.—A call is now in circulation, says the Freeman, for a Woman's Rights Convention, to be held in Westchester on the 2d and 3d of June next.

### The Finality.

1. Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromises, and to sustain such laws necessary to carry them out; the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves and the act of the last Congress for that purpose, included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless and dangerous.

2. Resolved, That the series of acts passed during the first session of the thirty-first Congress known as the compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such.

Such were the resolutions passed by the House of Representatives at Washington last week. They affirm the finality of the compromise. In other words they pretend to interdict, henceforth, all discussion concerning outrages which slavery may chance to perpetrate. A humble imitation at respectful distance, of the Prince President, who interdicts political conversation in the saloons and coffee-houses—and places soldiers beside the computers of the printing office. Our congressmen lack the soldiers and the muskets of the Frenchman, and lacking these, we don't exactly see how the resolutions alone, are to bring about the result. And they, wise ones as they are have not told us. One thing though we can see, very distinctly in common with them, i. e., that all agitation is "dangerous." Dangerous to their reputation, dangerous to slavery, and dangerous to its main pillar, the Union. There are multitudes who, so believing, will continue to agitate with good will and efficiency, despite this resolved finality. Congressmen will find that resolutions, will fail to settle a great question of principle and of interest like this. They will find that their resolutions will calm the agitated nation, as did the edict and the fetters of the royal fleet, who went down to the beach to bind the ocean waves. Their resolutions will place them beside him, as rivals in imbecility.

They have resolved that discussion shall cease, but abolitionists have always been found, as of impracticables. They pass their own resolutions, and they will continue to preach, and slave holders will continue to threaten and rage. They have resolved, that fugitives shall be returned. But fugitives still flee, are fed and clothed, transported and protected. Within the last hour we have heard of two cases in our State. One in a far off community, where little is heard or known of abolitionists, or their principles. The slave master heard of the whereabouts of his chattel, and sent to enquire for information. But he gave it first to the slave, who effectually passed a resolution of finality, by passing into Canada. Let Congressmen pass resolutions. The public sentiment of Ohio will pass along the fugitives; and except in some northern places with southern institutions, congressmen, judges and marshals will find it difficult to pass them back again. They may resolve the law a finality, and that the people mean to execute it—but Boston and all New England and New York, will give Shadrach and Jerry respite, or failed in that, will hold "Sims Anniversaries," as annotations and commentaries upon their resolutions.

That we are not mistaken in this estimate of the feelings of the people. The vote itself upon these resolutions most conclusively shows.—Otherwise there is no use in weather cocks. A majority of congressmen, are emphatic of skill as indicators of public opinion. When the vote was taken on this question, nearly one third of the members were absent. And only seven northern whigs were found to vote yes; and servile as the whig party in Ohio, not one was found to vote for this finality; and but thirty-five of the Northern Democrats, though their organ at Washington, is loud in its claims of the compromise as a party measure. The result we confess is a little wonderful, straining as both parties now are every point, to conciliate the South, for the Presidential election.—We can attribute it to nothing, but their full conviction of a home public sentiment, which revolts at the injustice of this compromise.

The Southern Press, says this vote indicates the "finality of the finality." It adds, "we know of nothing more humiliating or more futile than for the South to engage in a quixotic attempt to make a compromise final, which is the finality of her equality, and in which the only residuary interest she possesses, is a fugitive slave law on parchment, that is not practically worth the parchment on which it is written."

Of course we do not agree with the Press, in regard to the compromise, being the "finality of Southern Equality." It is a part of the Southern game to represent itself as injured and outraged. But it is certainly right in representing this attempt to make the compromise a finality as ridiculous in itself and a failure in its execution.

Female Protective Union of Cleveland.—We are glad to learn from the True Democrat that this association is increasingly prosperous. The members of the Union receive the entire profits of their labor after deducting expenses. They have a public store for the sale of their work. It should receive liberal patronage. In proportion as it is patronized can they extend the benefits of the association.

Hon. Win. H. Seward will please accept our thanks for copies of his recent speeches.

Hon. Letcher of Ky., has also favored us with a copy of the life of Gen. Houston.

James Burroughs, an old citizen of Marksville, Louisiana, was murdered by a slave a short time since.

### Letter from J. T. Hirst.

MERCER, April 1, 1852.  
DEAR FRIEND MARTIN: I have just returned from accompanying J. F. Selby on a lecturing tour of some ten days in Crawford and Vermilion counties. He held seven meetings in the town of Titusville, in the former county, with good effect. This is a lumbering country, settled principally by an enterprising community; and where we find such a community, we generally find them willing to investigate any matter that is brought before them. Sectarianism with all its deceptive measures cannot control the mind of a truly enterprising man. I think this section of the country is destined, long, to become of some note, in the religious day. Some of the citizens had been "converted," some two years ago by Mr. Selby, and have had "serious impressions" ever since, and now give evidence of genuine conversion, by faithfully pledging themselves to active exertion in the cause of reform.

There is much to hinder the work from progressing, old political parties are still strong in this region, sectarianism too has its hold; numerous class who seem in a measure sensible of their base position and those who remain so, not tending to the light but to the darkness of wickedness should be exposed. But what, that, don't save them when the sword of the spirit of truth is fairly unsheathed, as it was our friend on the above occasion. There are but two sects in the village, but what are willing to hear the truth. One is the M. E. Church, and that numbers but a few, and that few weak and sickly. The other is the New School Presbyterian Church, which is pretty strong in numbers, but weak in faith, and seems to have the free soil doctrine of non-extension, applied to her. It numbers no more now, than it did 15 or 20 years ago. Upon the whole, I think it profitable doctrine to preach. If the stock of hands who are joined to their sectarian and cannot be reached and saved, the rising generation may be so instructed, as to worship the true God, and never bow down to the God of slavery, the God of war the God of sect, the God who allows his votaries to act in concert with pirates and robbers, to enact laws to govern this nation, and securing at the same time the majority shall rule, however wicked the enactments.

The Universalists have a neat church in this village, which was lately opened for the meetings. The Minister, (Mr. Bayley) attended, and taking quite an interest in the meetings of the truth, and soliciting another and a new Mr. Selby, as soon as possible. From Titusville we travelled some twelve miles or more, to Cooperstown, in Vermilion Co. The meeting somewhat noted for its political meetings. Mr. Selby had visited it eight months or two years previous, and was received with welcome by many. He was permitted to speak in the M. E. Church and the seed sown, some take root and bid fair for an abundant crop. But in his absence the enemy came, in the form of Priests, and sowed tares in the shape of lies, defaming the character of Mr. Selby, and were high deceived the very clergy, so that when we arrived things seemed somewhat depressed, but meetings were got up, and very well attended considering the weather and soil, and an impression is on the minds of the people that priestly lies will not remove again. It seems to me, if that pulling portions of the truth would only stop lying, half of the reformer's work would be done.

We next went to Franklin, the County seat of Vermilion Co., intending to hold a meeting there, but on making search for a place to hold meeting in, I required of three or four members, if the people would like to hear a lecture on anti-slavery, and was answered "No, every time; although I had the promise of a house some time before to hold a meeting, and had paid for warming and lighting it, yet now, I could find no one responsible for the house, and after consultation we judged it unwise of eternal truth, and left it alone." Of our own town of Mercer, I scarcely know what to say, only that it stands on a hill, but cannot easily be hid from the natural eye, but that she reflects a light on the community around her in proportion to her talents and locality, I doubt. She has four weekly papers, but they are all wedded to party or sect to such a degree that a free man cannot be heard through either of their columns.

J. T. HIRST.

Kossuth in the South.—From all accounts Kossuth's Southern Tour does not seem to pay well in "material aid," though the foreign population, particularly at New Orleans were disposed to cheer and honor him. At Jackson, the capital of Mississippi he received less than two hundred dollars. At Vicksburg he held the first time in the country paid his own bill and his passage from thence to New Orleans. In the latter place, he stated in one of his addresses, that it was the first place in the country, where he had remained three days without receiving pecuniary contributions. It must be mortifying to the Magyar, after having so humbly flattered the slave power, to be rewarded thus with indifference and suspicion.

They are cowards all. Suspicious and fearful of even the shadow of truth. They can filibuster in Cuba for the extension of the slave market, but filibustering in Hungary is another matter. It brings no profit or power and may bring danger. Hungary may swell that indignant public sentiment of the world, which is against them.

Reports have been presented in both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature, instructing Congressmen from that state to vote for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Whigs and Democrats have split the difference in Rhode Island—electing a Democrat for Governor, and a Whig for Lieutenant Governor.

Int  
A correspondent who has no faint  
Slavery movement  
successful method  
the whole count  
purchase. He  
crease of the sl  
their past ratio  
ments and his a  
not less visionar  
ple justice, whic

What have  
had in the colo  
in 1800 we had  
two million's of  
lapsed into the  
—bone of our b  
In 1875 we w  
Slaves; in 1890  
we shall have th  
one hundred y  
within our four  
ages; thirty mil  
of them a my  
our own bones,  
sore.

Within the St  
one hundred an  
ore, and will b  
and impudenc  
born to commu  
the States they  
sneers of the  
sixty millions w  
negro, with as l  
quite as vicious.

In 1850, the  
Slave States will  
beautified Savan  
born as the "sa  
and the blasting  
have driven half  
for the markets—  
—one half the p  
sule of children  
The mass of wh  
sustenance will  
necessity, and I  
knows no law bu  
Think you of th  
the colored gov  
slavery will be l

But we are to  
50 years. Alen  
they affirm. Not  
the time of Cons  
gives any such ha  
as a mere co  
as a political nec  
—political nec  
South is built,  
found it the best  
Bible is its conse  
pict of the phre  
golden profits that  
golden. Does not  
the rights of the  
secured by the G  
and we acknowledge  
some of the Consti  
by the Bible.—The  
the fact of O'Connell  
of the Government  
include the limited  
sions and our all  
and the pulpit's th  
On we reach them  
will reach them.  
of a wrong for com  
not one example,  
remedy for the d  
purchase them—  
of the public land  
South, and the Slav  
such an unethical l  
as in Liberator's  
South and erect sp  
let the planter res  
on just wages, and  
on the full state me  
is a duty to every  
South.

Read the following  
study of home, and  
such as it describes  
hands of hearts beat  
all these sacred tre  
slaves without home  
the congenial relat  
very liberal form of  
Think of poor Pres  
contrast with this  
that his case is but  
or daily occurrence,  
and occur, while slav  
all these things and th  
of Whigs or Democ  
of parison religion, c  
on, compensate for  
human hopes and lan  
of it, and then mean  
of a Union which thi  
petual, and perpetua  
and social desolatio  
but the virtue of we  
does the social well b  
comes? Must we no  
sake of civilized life  
one dwellings! Are  
guarded by the holy  
and paternal love, t  
—more necessary th  
desirable and acce  
by public edifice, our  
capitals of State, be  
but spare our home  
and he cannot improv  
a private shelter to  
dearer to each other  
high walls to exclu  
every human being—  
children to feel that  
name—this is home, a  
place of every virtuo  
sought thought. Here  
state must come for  
port. Oh, spare our lo  
experience there gives  
timate goodness; the p  
edness of home is our  
world. In the relat  
and fostered, do we  
chief solace and joy  
friends deserve the m  
those whom a birthri  
mother is worth a th







